Lung cancer

Lung cancer is a disease in which certain cells in the lungs become abnormal and multiply uncontrollably to form a tumor. Lung cancer may not cause signs or symptoms in its early stages. Some people with lung cancer have chest pain, frequent coughing, blood in the mucus, breathing problems, trouble swallowing or speaking, loss of appetite and weight loss, fatigue, or swelling in the face or neck. Additional symptoms can develop if the cancer spreads (metastasizes) into other tissues. Lung cancer occurs most often in adults in their sixties or seventies. Most people who develop lung cancer have a history of long-term tobacco smoking; however, the condition can occur in people who have never smoked.

Lung cancer is generally divided into two types, small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer, based on the size of the affected cells when viewed under a microscope. Non-small cell lung cancer accounts for 85 percent of lung cancer, while small cell lung cancer accounts for the remaining 15 percent.

Small cell lung cancer grows quickly and in more than half of cases the cancer has spread beyond the lung by the time the condition is diagnosed. Small cell lung cancer often metastasizes, most commonly to the liver, brain, bones, and adrenal glands (small hormone-producing glands located on top of each kidney). After diagnosis, most people with small cell lung cancer survive for about 1 year; less than seven percent survive 5 years.

Non-small cell lung cancer is divided into three main subtypes: adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell lung carcinoma. Adenocarcinoma arises from the cells that line the small air sacs (alveoli) located throughout the lungs. Squamous cell carcinoma arises from squamous cells that line the passages leading from the windpipe (trachea) to the lungs (bronchi). Large cell carcinoma arises from epithelial cells that line the lungs. Large cell carcinoma encompasses non-small cell lung cancers that do not appear to be adenocarcinomas or squamous cell carcinomas. The 5-year survival rate for people with non-small cell lung cancer is usually between 11 and 17 percent; it can be lower or higher depending on the subtype and stage of the cancer.

Frequency

In the United States, lung cancer is the second most commonly diagnosed cancer, after breast cancer, accounting for about one-quarter of all cancer diagnoses. It is estimated that more than 222,500 people develop lung cancer each year. Approximately 6.6 percent of individuals will develop lung cancer during their lifetime. An estimated 72 to 80 percent of lung cancer cases occur in tobacco smokers. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths, accounting for an estimated 27 percent of all cancer deaths in the United States.
Causes

Cancers occur when genetic mutations build up in critical genes, specifically those that control cell growth and division (proliferation) or the repair of damaged DNA. These changes allow cells to grow and divide uncontrollably to form a tumor. In nearly all cases of lung cancer, these genetic changes are acquired during a person's lifetime and are present only in certain cells in the lung. These changes, which are called somatic mutations, are not inherited. Somatic mutations in many different genes have been found in lung cancer cells. In rare cases, the genetic change is inherited and is present in all the body's cells (germline mutations).

Somatic mutations in the TP53, EGFR, and KRAS genes are common in lung cancers. The TP53 gene provides instructions for making a protein, called p53, that is located in the nucleus of cells throughout the body, where it attaches (binds) directly to DNA. The protein regulates cell growth and division by monitoring DNA damage. When DNA becomes damaged, p53 helps determine whether the DNA will be repaired or the cell will self-destruct (undergo apoptosis). The EGFR and KRAS genes each provide instructions for making a protein that is embedded within the cell membrane. When these proteins are turned on (activated) by binding to other molecules, signaling pathways are triggered within cells that promote cell proliferation.

TP53 gene mutations result in the production of an altered p53 protein that cannot bind to DNA. The altered protein cannot regulate cell proliferation effectively and allows DNA damage to accumulate in cells. Such cells may continue to divide in an uncontrolled way, leading to tumor growth. Mutations in the EGFR or KRAS gene lead to the production of a protein that is constantly turned on (constitutively activated). As a result, cells constantly receive signals to proliferate, leading to tumor formation. When these genetic changes occur in cells in the lungs, lung cancer develops.

Mutations in many other genes have been found to recur in lung cancer cases. Most of these genes are involved in the regulation of gene activity (expression), cell proliferation, the process by which cells mature to carry out specific functions (differentiation), and apoptosis.

Researchers have identified many lifestyle and environmental factors that expose individuals to cancer-causing compounds (carcinogens) and increase the rate at which somatic mutations occur, contributing to a person's risk of developing lung cancer. The greatest risk factor is long-term tobacco smoking, which increases a person's risk of developing lung cancer 25-fold. Other risk factors include exposure to air pollution, radon, asbestos, certain metals and chemicals, or secondhand smoke; long-term use of hormone replacement therapy for menopause; and a history of lung disease such as tuberculosis, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis. A history of lung cancer in closely related family members is also an important risk factor; however, because relatives with lung cancer are frequently smokers, it is unclear whether the increased risk is the result of genetic factors or exposure to secondhand smoke.
Inheritance Pattern

Most cases of lung cancer are not related to inherited genetic changes. These cancers are associated with somatic mutations that occur only in certain cells in the lung.

When lung cancer is related to inherited genetic changes, the cancer risk follows an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to increase a person’s chance of developing the disease. It is important to note that people inherit an increased risk of cancer, not the disease itself. Not all people who inherit mutations in these genes will develop lung cancer.

Other Names for This Condition

- cancer of bronchus
- cancer of the lung
- lung malignancies
- lung malignant tumors
- lung neoplasms
- malignant lung tumor
- malignant neoplasm of lung
- malignant tumor of lung
- pulmonary cancer
- pulmonary carcinoma
- pulmonary neoplasms
- respiratory carcinoma
Diagnosis & Management

Formal Treatment/Management Guidelines


Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing?
- Genetic Testing Registry: Lung cancer
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23562183

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22lung+cancer%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- Lung Cancer Mutation Consortium: About Mutation Testing
  http://www.golcmc.com/about-mutation-testing.html
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Lung Cancer--Non-Small Cell
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/007194.htm
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Lung Cancer--Small Cell
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000122.htm
- National Cancer Institute: Drugs Approved for Lung Cancer
  https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/drugs/lung
- National Cancer Institute: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treatment
- National Cancer Institute: Small Cell Lung Cancer Treatment
Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Lung Cancer--Non-Small Cell
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/007194.htm
- Encyclopedia: Lung Cancer--Small Cell
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000122.htm
- Health Topic: Lung Cancer
  https://medlineplus.gov/lungcancer.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Childhood Lung Small Cell Carcinoma
- Non-small cell lung cancer, childhood
- Small cell lung cancer

Additional NIH Resources

- National Cancer Institute: Lung Cancer Overview
  https://www.cancer.gov/types/lung
- National Cancer Institute: Lung Cancer Prevention
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
  https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/conditions/lung-disease/index.cfm

Educational Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org//Tumors/LungTumOverviewID5030.html
- Cancer Research UK
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/lung/
- MalaCards: lung cancer
  https://www.malacards.org/card/lung_cancer
- Massachusetts General Hospital
  https://www.massgeneral.org/conditions/condition.aspx?id=279
• MD Anderson Cancer Center
• Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
  https://www.mskcc.org/cancer-care/types/lung
• Merck Manual Consumer Version
• Orphanet: Small cell lung cancer
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=70573

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources
• American Cancer Society
• American Lung Association
• Bonnie J. Addario Lung Cancer Foundation
  https://www.lungcancerfoundation.org/
• Lung Cancer Alliance
  https://lungcanceralliance.org/
• Lung Cancer Foundation of America
  https://lcfamerica.org/
• Lung Cancer Research Foundation
  https://www.lungcancerresearchfoundation.org/
• lungcancer.org
  https://www.lungcancer.org/
• Lungevity
  https://lungevity.org/

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• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Lung+Neoplasms%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28lung+cancer%5BTI%5D%29+AND+genetics%5Bmh%5D+AND+review%5Bpt%5D+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1080+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM
• LUNG CANCER
  http://omim.org/entry/211980
Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

- Lung cancer

Sources for This Summary

- American Cancer Society: Cancer Facts & Figures 2017

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